CASH CAPITAL, \$50,000...

CRASH CAPITAL, \$50,000...

CREAP FOR CASH

Imperant to up-town families, hotel and recountry more hands and the public at large.

THOMAS & AGNEW has the largest stock of choice Teas, wines, Orecertes, short and Provisions to be found in New-York, at the lowest price. The understiped impers his own years and keeps \$50,000 cash in his business and is thereby species, and keeps \$50,000 cash in his business and is thereby species. The understiped impers his own greaters. Commit your own interests and buy your goods where you can get them observed and best Just received, the burtle Numeric area.

By barris Numeric area, made back teas (rew crop). It is burtle shokes branch sensing four.

Greek delivered to all parts of the city free of charge.

THOMAS R. AGNEW.

Importer, Grocer, Flour and Tes Bealet,

New York.

Importer, Grocer, Flour and Ten Beslet, Fe. 26 Creenwich and No. 23 Marray et , New York. TOHN DWIGHT & Co., DOUBLE REFINED AND FAMILY SALERATUS;

SUPER-CARBONATE OF SODA, EAL SODA, ETC., No. 11 Old-sip. Hancser-quere, New York CREAM TARTAR ONLY

## Drean Steamers, &t.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Steamship ETNA, James Aderson, Communder. This new and powerful measurer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mid steam. Peaket Company's Warf, at Jercey City, on MONDAY, Much 2, at 3 p. m. Fassage money for first class passengers only, for home term are excellent accommodations, \$75, including Provisions, but without Wines or Liquors, which can be obtained

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS will sail FROM SEW-YORK FROM MAYER FOR SOUTHAMPT'S OF SOUTHAMPT'

VOR SOUTHARDER POR NEW YORK.

VANDERBILT, Lefevre. Sautelay, Ageil 23. Wedly, May 1:

BORTH STAR, Jones. Sautelay, Ageil 20. Wedly, May 1:

These Steamships have water-light compartments.

Carry able Surgeons.

Bo Steerage Passengers.

Price of Passage. First Cable, \$150 and \$100.

Second Cable, \$60 and \$50.

Breck delivered in Lunden and Paris.

B. TORRANGE, No. 5 Sawling Green, New York. THE NEW LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO,

THE NEW LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE.

The feverite Steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. TINRLEFAUGH, will save New Yors, from Fier No. 3, North
Biver, on MUNDAY, April 11, at 2 o'clock, p.m., connecting,
via Panasas Railroad, with the Steamship UNCLE SAM, now in
the Lie e on the Facilio Ocean.
For Passas or Freight, apply at the only office o' the Line,
No. 5 Bowling Green.
R. B.—All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of
the above shipson owners.

TEAM to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, SEGFAST and LONDON, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, SEGFAST and LONDONDERRY, and ill the principal Tawns of ENGLAND and ISELAND, carrying the United Bears Sail, via LIVERPOOL, without delay, at greatly reduced rates—The LAVERPOOL, NEW-YORK and FELLA DELPHILA STEAMSHIP COMPANYS spiendid Clyde built from serse steamship are intended to sail as follows:

FROM SEW-YORK.

CITY OF WASHINGTON... BATURDAY, March 35.

And every alternate Saturday.

At 12 o'clock neon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

BATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin from New-York to say of the above named places no Bears from New-York to say of the above named places no Bears from New-York to say of the above named places no Bears from New-York to say of the above named places no Bears from New-York to say of the above named places no Bears from New-York to say of the above named places no Bears from New-York to the company.

Novice.—These vectorers are provided with every required to tourse the immediate extinction of fire, and the strictest distables be inforced with regard to the use of lights.

For freight or parasse, apply at the office of the Company.

JOHN G. DALE, No. 15 Brondway, New-York, Agent.

In Liverpool, to WM. INMAN, Tower Buildings.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAM-BHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, GARRYING THE U. S. MAIL,

will red positively March 19, at 12 m.

BREMEN VIA BOUTHAMPTON, baking passengers for LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following tales:

FIRST CABIN, \$100; SECOND CABIN, \$60; STEER-AGE, \$35. For Freight and Passage andly to GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT, No. 34 Broadway.

RALTIMORE, WASHINGTON and the WEST. Thiodes, washing of the New York and Baltimore Stramship Line leave Pier No. 13 North River on TUES-AYS, ethers but and Saltimore, six cents per foot, to Weshington, ten cents per foot, to describe the strain of the Saltimore, six cents per foot, to Weshington, ten cents per foot, and proportionate tate. For through rates to the West, covering insurance that, apply to B. 4. O. R. G. to Office, No. 238 Broadway. Apply to H. B. CEOMWELL & Co., No. 95 West-4t.

SUTTON & CO'S, DISPATCH LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The magnificent A. I first close extreme clipper ship
ORPHEL'S,
be receiving her cargo at pier 21 East River, and will be dispatched on or before

SATURDAY, 2d April.

Shippers are requested to examine this splendid dipper, when there will be satisfied able has no superior in the trade for fast has greatly very large years have a pagential.

nis, she will probably finish load-Having very large engagements, the will probably finish loading by Sa urday, 16th March inst.

SUTTON & Co., 28 South st., cor, of Wall.

FOR SAVANNAH and FLORIDA. - The Amer-FOR SAVANNAH and FLORIDA.—The American Atlantic Serew Shaarship Company's new and elegant meanship HUNTSVILLE, John A Post, Commander, will have Pier No. 12 North River on SATURDAY, Staron 19, at 4 velock p. m. Passage to Savannab, with unsurpassed accounts estate as \$15; through tickets to New Orleans, \$20, 75; Mobile, 25; Mortonery, \$20; Albany, \$3, 20; Albany, \$3, 20; Albany, \$3, 20; Albany, \$4, 20; Albany,

TYOR SAVANNAH and FLORIDA .- U. S. Mail Line—The favorite steamstip AUSUSTA, Capt M. R. Woodhull, will leave on SATURDAY, March 13, at a m., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets given to Month pomery, Columbus, Atlanta, Albany and Macco. Bulls of tading signed only on board. For freight or passage, arrely to SAM'L L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 15 Broadway.

## Steamboate and Hailroads.

TRAVELERS for the NORTH, SOUTH, EAVELLEGS for the Control of the Con

REIGHT and TRAVEL.—BALTIMORE, NEW YORK, and the WEST and SOUTH-WEST.—The BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILEDAD, and its fully developed converting lines, offer a most desirable and direct route-between New York and all the cities and towns in the great West and South-west. Freight promptly conveyed, in largest quantities and at lowest raice, and passengers time-class and emigrant) tirketed through, with their baggage, with best speed and comfert.

emigrant) disketed through, with their regards, and comfort.
This is the only line by which travelers between New York and the West can well Washington Gity. Round trip tickets from Barlimors to Washington have been provided, especially for travelers between the Bartern cities and the Groat West, at the largely reduced rate of hot \$2, for which sum, added to the coursest price of Western tickets, travelers may visit Washington on their way.

Extitly new and superior sleeping care have been introduced so this read.

transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to any point in the West by the Ferneys and Rairoad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Rairoad Companies.

Be particular to mark packages "Via Fenns. R. R."

Merobants in the West ordering goods from the East will do wall to direct them to be shipped by this rosts.

For freight Countrois or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Ascents of the Company:

D. A. STEWART, Pitzburgh;

Doyle & Co., Esmisenville, Orio; H. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, Orbio; J. J. Johnson, Ripley, Orbio; R. McNeely, Mayeville, Nev; Ormsby & Croppet, Potamonth, Orbio; raddock & Co., Jefferson ville, and, H. W. Brown & Co., Cleatmati, Orbio; L. A. Chennati, Chiao; A. Chennati, Chiao; A. Chennati, Chiao; A. Chennati, Chiao; R. C. Maddum, Macisson, Irad.; William Burgham, Loutsville, Ky.; P. G. G'R by & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. W. Graham & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. San, St. Louis, Mo.; John H. Harris, Nashville, Frann, Harris & Hont, Memphis, Ternen; Clarke & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. H. Koonta, Atom. Di.; Murpay & Walle, Duboque, lowe; or to Freight Asomts of Railovads at different points in the West. Parties attending to their own Shipmes to from the East will find it to their interest to call on the Agents of this Company at the following places before shipping; or lectors addressed to eliter of them on the subject of freights, will meet with prompt attention. New York office, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay, opposite Astor House.

C. W. PERVEIL,
Agent B and O. route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD-\$1 Reduction in fare to all places West. On and after the 10th inst., the Summer raise of fare will be \$9 10 between New York and Sunfairk, end \$6 between New York and Sunfairk, end \$6 between New York and Sunfairk, or Bigger Fails

C. S. Offickhoufelt,
March 9, 1558.

General Ticket Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY-Connecting at New-Energton with the Delaware, Lacks-warns and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lenigh Spring Address.

value Radirosci.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT, commonding March 10, 1852.—

SPRING ARRANGEMENT, commonding March 10, 1852.—

Leave New York for Easter and intermediate places from Pier

80. 2 North River, at 7 a. m., 17 m., and 4 p. m., 1 for Somerville

by above trains, and at 5:30 p. m.

The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the NewJersey Radirosd, which leave New-York from the foot of Court
landing, 27-56a. m. and 12 m., and 4 and 5 p. m.

Passengem for the Delawate, Lankawanea and Western

Radirosd will leave at 74 a. m. only. For Lehigh Valley Radi
lood at 74 a. m. and 12 m.

JOHN O. STEENS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD-For PHILAseif and the West, and for Ealtimore, Washington, Morfolt, and though better she chad to Washington in S.a. m. and S. trukes. J. W. WOOD BUYF, Assistant Superint codemic between the better of or any train unless derived and the fifter minutes in abs ance of the time of fewring. THE REGULAR MAIL LINE via STONING—TON, for EGSTON and PROVIDENCE—Inhad Route-the shoutest and most cheek, carrying the Pastern Mail.
The steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK Cast. Joel Stone, and COMMODORRE, GARL D. A. Storele in connection with the FTONINGTON and PROVIDENCE and BOSTON and PROVIDENCE RAILROADS, leaving New-York saily (Suning excepted) from Pier So. 2 North River, first wharf above Boston provides, and Stoning on at \$20 p. m., or on the arrival of the Mail Train which leaves Boston at \$10 p. m. tile p. m.

The COMMODORE, from New-York, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from Stonburton, Treeday, Thursday and Saturday.

The FLYMOUTH ROOK, from New-York, Toesday, Thursday and Saturday; from Stonburgton, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FLUSHING RAILRUAD-Leaves Futton Mar-

LOSSING RAILROAD—Leaves Fillon scat-tet Wharf, by steamer ENOCH DEAN, at 5:45, 8 and 16 a.m., and 4 and 6 p. m. The Cara leave Flushing, L. L. at 1:45, 8 and 10 a. m., and 4 and 6 p. m. meeting and exchang-ing passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point Fare 25 centa-WM M. SMITH. Receives

H CDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILBOAD.

3:29 g. m., Express for Albany.
4:00 p. m., For Croton Falls.
8:10 p. m., For White Plains.
8:15 p. m., For White Plains from White and Centre-sia.
8:30 p. m., For Williamsbridge.
7:00 a. m., White Plains.
6:40 a. m., White Plains.
6:40 a. m., White Plains.
7:00 a. m., Croton Falls.
7:00 a. m., Williamsbridge.

5:00 p. m., Williamsbridge.
Wid. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD .- On

and after MONDAY, Nov. 29, 1858, and until further notice senger Trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows

MAIL WEST at 9 a. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and inter-

mediate Stations.

ROUSLAND PASSENGER at 5 p. m., from foot Murray.st., its Piermont, for Ruferns and intermediate Stations.

WAY PASSENGER at 5:30 p. m., for Newburgh, Port Jervis und intermediate Stations.

NIGHT EXPRESS at 4:30 p. m., for Dankirk and Buffalo, its personal properties of the property of the property

d principal intermediate Stations. SMIGRANT at 6 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and inter-

modiate Stations.

This run daily, Sundays excepted.

The above Thins run daily, Sundays excepted.

The above Thins connect at Filmira, with the Himira and Cambridge Railyond, for Nissara Falls; at Singhamton, with the Synchuse and Singhamton, Railrond, for Syracuse; at Cornteg, with the Singhe, New York and Eric Railrond, for Roberter, Sundaio and Ningara Falls; at Great Bend, with the Delature, Lockwannia and Western Railrond, for Syracuse; Rufaio and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railrond, for Cleve-Railrond on Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railrond, for Cleve-Railrond.

WINTER ARRACGEMENT.
For ALBANY and TROY. Fare \$2.
On and after MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1858, Trains will leave, New-York, as follows:
8:20 a. ms. For White Flains.
9:30 a. ms. For White Flains.

10:00 a. m. Mail train for Albany. 11:30 a. m. For White Plains. 2:30 p. m. For Williamsbridge. 3:00 p. m. For Millerton. 3:00 p. m. Express for Albany.

7:00 a. m., Millerton.
7:00 a. m., Millerton.
7:20 a. m., Write Piains.
7:20 a. m., Mail train for Albany.
10:30 a. m., William bridge.
12:30 p. m., White Plains.
3:30 p. m., Albany Express.
3:30 p. m., Albany Express.

DR. ADAMS'S WATER-CURE is located on Brooking Hights No. 63 and 65 Columbia-st, so per of transferry. Patternand Bourders will find this establishment of e of the most desirable in this country. Address G. F. ADAMS, M. D., Brooklyn, L. L. Legal Notices.

a the County of New York, notice is hereby given total persons awine claims against RUSSELL W. GLASIER, iste of the City of New York, caulter, deceased, to present the same with conclers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of Charles H. Blover, No. 37 Wallet, in the City of New York on or before the first day of April perit — Dated New York, the Zid day a Reptember, 1858.

CAS lawforf.

Administratra. lay and Saturday; from Stonington, Monday, Wednesday and Priday.

Passengers proceed from domington per ratiroad to Frovidence and Stotton, in the Engree Wall Train, resolving said passes in advance of these by other routes, and in ample time for all the early mounts lines, octobering North and Kast. Passengers that price is remain on board the steamest subject an light rest undividuoed, hearfact if desired, and leave Stonington in the 7s in Irain.

Here from Providence to Newport 50 cents.

A carpage master accompanies the steamer and train through each way.

For passenge, berths, state rooms or findabt, apply on board the elearner, or at the Freight Office, Play No. 2 horth River, or at the office, No. 10 Satterposition.

Feb. 23, 1859.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of

Deter dare.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Sarrogate of A the County of New-Tork, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MCCORMICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with conclusing thereof to the subscribers, at the effice of James W. White, No. 51 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, on of hefore the twenty-stitch day of March next.—Daised, New York, the 24th day of September, 1256. 24th day of September, 1858.

JAMES MOORE, 1 Executors, &c., of Macada lawsmirt JOHN F. CLARK, 1 chael Mecanimes, dec.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate
of the County of New York notice is hereby given to all
persons having emines against OTTO THEODORE DUISBERG,
it's of Point Levi, Canada, deceased, to present the same, with
southers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wallet,
in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of April
sext.—Dated New York, the 15th day of October, 1856.
CLARKSON N. POTTER,
old lawfully Administrator with the Will america.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate A of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons laving claims scalast SAMUEL KELLEY, late of the City of New-York, Ercher, deceased, to present the same, with wonders thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Rogers & Woodman, No. 49 Williamett, in the City of New-York, an orbitre the ninth day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 30th day of September, 1538.

Ollawent.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the Country of New-York notice is hereby divents an persons having claims against THOMAS C OAKLEY, late of the Chy New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with you will shreed, to the substitler, at the Office of GILBERT OAKLEY, No. 119 West street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day September next.—Dated New-York the 1st day of March, 1959.

mid lawem Fit Administrative.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS M. HANKINSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with rouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store, No. 180 Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of June next. - Dated New-York, the first day of December, 1858.

MORDECAI L. MARSH, D3 lawfurfil annexed.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate N PURSUANUE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is breeby given to all persons having claims against J. H. HOBART HAWS, late or the City of New York, Counsellorat-Law, deceased, to present the same, with womeners thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN FOW LEE, jr., est., No. 3. Nascaust (Blank of Commerce building), in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of July next.—Dated New York, the ish day of January, 1828.

[AT Lawem Fri Executive.]

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York—JOHN STRAITON, Charles G. Sauford and Thomas J. Bayner, against Sylvest Fig. D. POST, HANNAH, his Wife. Edmend C. Charles, Penelope M. Lawrence, Spardonan Baldwin, and George W. Melsean.—(Summons for relief, composed to the barby stimmuned and resulted to answer the completion this edition, which was fised in the office of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the third day of March 1859, and to serve a repy of your narwest to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their effice, No 66 Wall street, New-York City, which twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service in the summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fall to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the whitniff in this action will apply to the Count for the rile of smanded in the complaint—Dated, New-York, February 29, 1850. SCUDDER & CARTER, mb 1 sawwer.

JAMES ACKER, plantiff, square TrigoMAS B SYRNE and Jame C. Byrne his wife, Alexander W. Scott and Amanda Boott his wife, Charles Crussley and Malvina Crossley his wife, determine - Summons.—To the defendants. Thomas B. Byrne and Jace C. Byrne his wife, Alexander W. Scott are Amanda Scott his wife, and Charles Crossley and Malvina Crossley his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which, was find in the cities of the d County of West chester, on the nimeteenth day of 19 and to serve a copy of your answer to the said the subscriber, at his office, in White Plains, in the West chester, within twents days after the even more on you, exclusive of the cay of such service usful to a wer the said complaint within the time a ple niff in this action will apply to the Court for

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New SUPREME COURT—City and County of NewDONNELLY wife of Michael Donnelly, Mcdael Donnelly,
Donnel LLY wife of Michael Donnelly, Mcdael Donnelly,
Donnel Seejust, Thomas Addis Emmet, Peter J. Filon, Patrick
Relly, Christopher Tracy, John Don Edward Lee, Albort
Salter, George R. Cole, Henry Fuller, James K. Cock, The Ratgers Fire Insurance Company, John S. Hill, Terence Parley,
William H. Chesley, and Salomon B. Noble, defendants.—Summous for relief.—Common B. Noble, defendants.—Summous for relief.—Summous for relief.—Summous for relief.—Summous for relief.—SumMissanting for relief.—Summous for relief.—Summous for relief.—SumMissanting for relief.—Summous for relief.—Su 1859. -THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL equal to any in the country.

THERE THROUGH

FASSENGER TRAINS

## PASSENGER TRAINS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURGH, connecting ulrect at Philadelphia with through trains from Soton, New York and all points east, and in the Union depot at Pittsburgh with through trains for Cincinnati, St. Louis, Cleveand Chicago, Burbiston, St. Pagle, Indianaphia, Louisville, New-York Daily Tribune

DR. BUSHNELL'S NOTIONS OF GOD AND MAN, AND OF THE ORIGIN OF EVIL.

LETTER IV.

Sen: As I have shown in my former letters (what is ndeed obvious from the bare face of the proposition the claim of independence for man in the moral sphere Six fally Trains between New-York and Polladelphile: Two Dally Trains between New-York and Stoton. Through Fickets (all Ray) are good on either of the above trains. BOAT TICKETS from Boston are good via Norwish, Fall River or Stontington lines.

BOAT TICKETS from Boston are good via Norwish, Fall River or Stontington lines.

Passengers from Washington City have two delly trains from Bailtimere, connecting at Harrisburg for all points West—leaving Bailtimore at 8 a.m. and 3:50 p. m.

Passengers for Sunbony, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, Niagrap alls, and informediate points, leaving Philadelphia at 7:30

a.m. and 4 p. m. go directly through.

Tickets Westward may be obtained at the offices of the Company in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston or Baltimore; and Tickets Sastward at any of the important Railroad offices in the West; also, on board any of the regular line of Sleamers on the Mississippi or Othe Rivers.

FARE ALWAYA AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

ANK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH.

The completion of the Western connections of the Pannaylvants Ealmond to Cidence makes this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE ORREAT NOETH-WEST.

The counceling of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or forriges of Freight, together with the saving of time are advantages readily appreciated by shippers of freight and the traveling public.

FREIGHTS WESTWARD. in any other sense than as a mere semblance of the truth, totally mischievous and misleading when rationally confirmed-is a virtual deffication of man. It seems scarcely credible that a man of Dr. Busnnell's agile perceptions should be blind to such a consequence for a moment; yet nothing but such blindness excuses the ineffable pugrilities of his book upon this subject. If I had space here to exhibit these things in detail, it would surprise you to find a man of such indubitable sharpness so really to play "fast and loose" with his own understanding. But I must be brief in

my citations. Dr. Bushnell's definition of man virtually deifies him, by rendering him infinite or divesting him of natural imitation. According to Dr. B., man is not a being extricated by Divine power out of natural death or destitution, and exalted into immortal followship with God: he is, on the contrary, "essentially" supernatpral and immortal. He is not Divinely redeemed out of Nature's thraldom, and so rendered superior to her. On the contrary, he is "essentially" superior to her, superior to her as man, his superiority, in fact, being precisely that of God himself. For man, in Dr. Buthnell's setimation, is a "power"-that is, a being whose action, like God's, is independent of causation, or sell originative, page 85-as if power, in any true sense of the term, could be created, could be anything but communicated. God, to be sure, is "the head" of the class of which man constitutes the body or bulk; but that is all the difference. "At the head of one class" -viz., powers, not things-"is God as Lord of hosts, having round him insumerable orders of intelligence, which, THOUGH CAUSED TO EXIST BY HIM, are as truly first causes"-that is, Gods-" as He, " STARTING all their trains of consequence IS THE " sawk manner"-that is, really originating their activity in the same unhelped way that God originates His. More exclamation points can do no manner of justice to that extraordinary statement, and I don't venture upon them. I have met with very cool parentheses before, but the one above cited ("though caused to exist by Him' strikes me as of about the tempera ture of Wenham ice. Indeed, if I lacked criteria, o test-specimens, of the extreme divergence between the mind of new England, and that of old England: if wished to contrast the altogether bilarious and reck less, not to say unprincipled, javenility of Yankee speculation (properly so called) with the plodeing and conscientions senility and duliness of the English dalectics. Dr. Eushnell's book should be my Cansus. Surely, if these so-called pretentious powers are caused to exist by God, they never can, in any sense, be first cames, but, at best, only the shallowest semblance or effigy of such a thing; while, in truth, they are but

secondary or derivative causes, totally empowered by

God, who alone, therefore, is truly answerable "for

all the trains of consequence they set in motion," and

shoking his responsibility. To be cure, men feel themselves, as Dr. B. says, to be first causes: that is, they forcy in their insane self-conceit that they really do share the Divine attribute of absolute origination, of underived power; but what does this prove? Only that sense is still paramount to reason with them only test the pride of being "like God, knowing good and evil," still excludes humility from their bosom. Of course, so king as men remain children in understandirg; i. e., so long as they confound the moral realm in en, the realm of appearances or phenomena, with the spiritual realm, the realm of substance or realities, ey must make these seasons judgments. But to thick of our chosen "Masters in Israel" doing their jecurd best, not to aba's and at fis the serpent-hiss of erse, but to render it more clear and poignant! To think, in short, of our pertilest doctors getting down upon their bellies also, and "going it" supine, or at most undulating, at all events never once error through five hundred diriactic cetavo pages! This what I have a right to complain of.

But Dr. Bushnell not only defines; he goes on to linetrate his definition. Thus we find that "powers are espable of a double action, to do or not to de God, for example, in creating, man in sinning 'determines." I wish I had room to quote more largely, but I refer the reader to page Sci. The obrious inference from the words I have just cited is that Dr. Buschell, having previously residered man infacte by giving him, moral y, an uncaused or underived energy, a power of absolute origination, now proceeds to render Delry fluite by making even the creative power moral. God, according to this stupendons statement of Dr. Bushnell, does not create by virtue of an infinite love, that is, a love so expangive, so bert upon communicating its own fell it ies as to reader it impossible for Han not to create: far from it. He creates by virtue of a purely finite love, the live of Hunself, or of exercising His own sovereign pleasure; and creation consequently turns out a rigidly moral act on God's part, an act of pure will, from which he might have abstained, had he pleased; the same act in kind precisely, though superior in degree, as I display in taking a pinch of muff, or de-ching to take it; with no guarantee of permanence either beyond our shallow and presumptuous persussion, that one wilful act will never be followed by another. I say "shallow and presumptuous" advisedly, for clearly if the universe were created by an set of will on God's part, an arbitrary and irresponsible act of His good pleasure, a similar irresponsible act may, and doubtless will, one day destroy it, and so "play the devil" with us and our calculations. It is exactly as I have said: Dr. Bushnell has no conception of any higher life than the moral (which revertheless the Scriptures make convertible with death), so that he even imagines himself exalting the Divine name by making Him a partaker of that life.

But now what shall we say of Dr. Bushnel 's definition of human freedom ! Was ever before so original, er for that mat er aboriginal, a deficition of human freedom conceived, as that which makes it to consist, positively, "in the ability to sin," and, negatively, "in the ability not to sin ?" According to Dr. Bushnell, human freedom in its positive aspect is nothing more than a power to sin (and this power, too, all the while Divinely created or communicated, think of that Master Brook !), and in its negative aspect a power to refrain from sinning. It seems incredible, yet there it stands in un impeachable black and white. One of the eleverest men in New-England, standing deservedly high in public estimation for his literary ability, writing moreover upon his own chosen theme, under no malign pressure of any sort, publishes it as his leisurely conviction, that man's truest freedom or life (that which allies him with God, being derived from God, and which is indeed precisely parallel with the Divine freedom or life in creating) is moral, consisting positively in the ability to sin, and negatively in the ability not to sin! If such are the fruits of learning, if such unspeakable nonsense as this be the lawful distillation of learned brains, it behooves unlearned men to take

heart, and guard inviolate their ignorance. I can easily fancy my reader stopping me here with a remonstrance of this tenor. If God's ability or freedom be as Dr. Bushnell argues of a moral quality; if it consist, to use the technics of the New-Haven di-vines, "in a power of contrary choice;" or to use Dr. Bushnell's language, in the freedom or " ability to do or not do" a thing: then clearly it is a finite possession, and like all finite possessions, is capable of growth and decay, is capable of cultivation, is capable in short of being different at one time and place, from what it is at another time and place. Now, would you have me believe that Dr. Bushnell contemplates, without revolting, consequences like these applied to the

My reader has yet to make Dr. Bushnell's acquainthim daneted by a mere phil absurdity. The only contradiction Dr. B. discerns is logical, never philosophic. The end of his journey is invariably determined by the direction is which it begins. Let his logical premises be midnight, and he will ignore the dawn and reason down the mountide sun. Or give him midday for a starting point, and his robust unflinehing logic incontinently winks the darkness out of sight. Thus beginning with the Now-Haven divinity, he is utterly incapable of seeing anything but it. It is the concentrated essence of dyspepsis, it seems to me, this sort of intellect. I feel sure that all our physical paugain that like come or ginally from some interior deviltry and bardihood of the intellect, some venom our sense of more ratiocinative shill in the spiritus realm, leading men always to blink the sincere and loving heart in their speculations, and abandon themselves instead to the showy and datulent inspirations of the head. But, however this may be, let us procoed to the next actounding paragraph, where we learn that these so called "p; wers"-God being the "head of the class," remember, and man its bulk or bodyare perfected only by a schooling of their consent page 87. What does the reader think of God as a moral being; of God being under law, and becoming perfected "by a schooling of his consent?" Of arse the reader revolts, and denies that any human being, in any stress of theologic foul-weather, could ever make such a harbor as this, and hope to ride out the gate in safety. Let the reader liston, then, to a further canto of this most remarkable performance, say pages 111 and 112, in which the author has been speaking of the idea of right as being necessary to disciplite us and make us moral beings, and afterward proceeds thus: "Herein, too, we are specially resembled to God, for by this same idea of right, nocessary, immutable, eternal, it is THAT HE IS PLAUED is oblication, and it is by His ready and perfect " HOMAGE to if that His glorious character 18 " And this law is absolute or unconditional to Him as to we, to we as to Him." Can human felly and human arrogance combine in profounder blasphemy than this? Of course I should abhor to conceive for a moment, much more to intimate, that Dr. Bushnell was capable of the conscious offense so named. I simply desire to point out the unconscious dishonor to the Divine name of which all our leading Pharisaic literature is full. The painful thing about it all is, that these writers are so unconscious of what they are about—like children setting fire to one's house and thinking it the hight of fun. Who can this ideal God be, to whom our God is thus under obligation | Because I should greatly prefer, for my part, to worship the Highest, even Him who is under no obligation whatever to either right or wrong, because He knows no right nor wrong, these things being but base hern worthless symbols under which his per-fect effulgence seeks to accommodate itself to our

blear eyed vision. Of course Dr. Bushnell is bound

to say these things. His conception of the Divine

character as essentially moral, reduces God to the level

of finite existence, and makes Him at best hat the

"head of a class," "but the major term of all exist-

ence." We therefore differ from God not is kind bat

only in degree, he being major we minor, he head we

tail. I can't find that Dr. Bushnell discerns any essen-

wal discrepancy whatever between God and man, ex-

who will never be found, when the pinch arriver, | cept that one is created, the other uncreased. Thus

being so great" - as that all creatures sink into rething before Him? Bless your foelish heart, as! but only so great-"that we scancery sexp"-is n't this right - refer to the free populations just named to sink ail that is becom Hun and is called nature, isto comparative insignificance." And was are these "free populations" that are thus necessary to ske out the comparative superiority of God to sature! They are men, God's own creatures. But you reasonably sak if Goa's own creatures are not below Him also, and whether with any propriety of speech they can be said to amplify the Creator's perfection ! Dr. B replies in substance, that God's creatures were decidedly below Him, notil they were created, but that after that event (which clearly they could not help) they became in all respects coordinate powers and personages, "consciously enperior to nature, streaming into it in currents of countlity from themselves, subduing it, developing its secret laws, Figst Causts att, in a sense, and SPRINGS OF SCHOOL SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE CREATOR.

Thus the Doctor's meaning is very plain. God is very great in Himself, and greatly superior to nature. but associated with an innumerable number of other Gods like ourselves, His grandeur so towers as to make paters truly ashamed of herself. He does not, indeed, call us Gods, but what is better, he proves us so. For all we hoers of men and powers, and God the Lord of there hosts, are all alike "capable of character, society, duty, love, CREATORS ALL, in a seese, of things that otherwise could never be, FIRST CAUSES all of their own acts and doings, able to adora what is, and contrive what is not." God Himself is to be regarded simply, " as the uncreated Power at the head of His immense family of powers, all perfect in good, or else to be perfected UNDER ONE LAW, the eternal necessary immutable law of right, a law which God first of all ACCEPTS HIMSELF, in which His own character of beauty and truth and even his felicity is based, and which, therefore, he ordains for all, to BE THE CONDITION OF THEIR CHARACTER AS OF HIS ows." Page 89, see also 264. If any man after reading those passages so recking with saturic pride, have any Ye shall be as gods KNOWING GOOD AND EVIL," I should think him rather dull of understanding. If so, let him read snother passage, pages 95-6, in which Dr. Bushi ell undertakes to explain why God created mea moral, seeing that they were thus hable to wrong and misery. He will then find the reason to be that "God

loves CHARACTER," and in comparison with this cares for nothing else. "In bestowing on man therebestows the HIGHEST POSSIBILITY OF WEALTH AND GLORY, a capacity to know, to love, to enjoy, to be CONSCIOUSLY GREAT AND PLESSED IN THE PARTI-CHATION OF HIS OWN DIVINITY AND CHARACTER. If ever human pomposity got adequate utterance before in speech of this seriousness, if ever before it swelled itself out to such Divine dimersions, fi ling the universe with its own flatulence, and flashing the warmest spiritual life and meaning through that old symbolic confabulation in Eden, I am unable to imagine the occasion. Surely, Dr. Bushnell's thought is now plain. It is, that men by virtue of their moral force, by virtue of their dieting on this deadly tree of the knowledge of good and evil, realize life and not death; or, what is the same thing, become as gods, not only in their own feelish imaginations, but in God's righteous judgment also; and hence, that they and God constitute together a sort of mutual admiration society, which shall never know any end to their insane reciprocal ravishments." But as yet we have only peeped into the ghastly

hamber of horrors which this able but perverse book discloses to the philosophic gaze. Doctor Bushnell's most andacions view of the origin of evil remains to be can vacased; and it will be seen to refer itself directly to this moralistic and degrading conception he entertains of the Divine perfection. For if God be a moral being, a being under law as we are, whose character is conditioned upon his obedience to law, "being absped by it," "being built up by His ready and perfect homage to it," He must be at least capable of violating it—eapable of doing wrong just like any one of his creatures. He may not actually do wrong, and, in deed, does not, to all eternity; but this capacity to do so cannot be 'aid aside, constitutes "a bat ros-SIBILITY that environs Him from eternity," and must, if He "create a realm of powers, by a prior and eternal certainty," issue in their outbreak is ovil.

Such is Dr. Bushnell's marvelous discovery of the true source of all our evils. It is this latent capacity of evil which, according to the moral bypothesis of the Divine nature, is inseparable from God; this "bad POSSIBILITY which environs Him from eternity," and which His own unawerving vistue forever keeps in the state of a "possibility" only; that becomes actual or patent in the creature, so, according to Dr. Bushnell, constituting the origin of hell. The atrocious doctrine is so exquasitely jumbled; so much more is hinted to the imagination than is fairly propounded to the sense; the arch imposture obsdizzens itself here and there with the shreds and patches of acknowledged truth, that the conscientious inquirer is for a long time unaffectedly puzzled as to what the author does mean; but at last the tarbid stream runs clear, and we have a doctrine of exil which, for altest, unmixed, intellectual audanity, outstrips everything yet hazarded in literary history. It is a doctrine which turns creation into a mere contrivance on God's part for getting rid of, by actual or patent in the creature, so, according to Dr. trivance on God's part for getting rid of, by overcoming, a certain possibility or capacity of evil in His own nature: thus elevating Satan into a convenient conductor by which the pent-up " EVIL THAT ENVIRONS GOD FROM ALL STEE-NITY 's safely led off and discharged in the common earth of human nature! Here is the theory in the author's own words, page 137; "Satan is then a bed rossinitary, elemally existing prior to the world's ereation, becoming or emerging there into a bad actuality, which it is the problem of Jehovak's Government to master. For it has been THE PLAN OF GOD, IN THE CREATION AND TRAINING OF THE POWERS, 20 to bring them on as finally to canquish the usp rose SIBILITY OF SECESSITY (!!!) THAT ENVIRONED HIM REFORE THE WORLDS WERE NADE; so to create and subjugate, or by his love regenerate, THE HAD FOW-

the most real dominion." Nothing can be more remoraclerely explicit. Crea. To the Editor of The S. Y. Tribune. tion, far from being the benevolent operation we have foolishly deemed it, turns out, under this infatuated light, a work of unparalleled selfishness-a mere sawer, in fact, for the draining off of certain evils which were eternally incident to the Divine nature, and which could only be overcome by rendering them outward and actual in the creature. It is not a Divise operation at all, but at best a Divine defecation, intended to work off in Satanic or diabolic form certain peccant humors, which eternally disturbed the Divise repose, and might eventually-but I imitate Dr. B.'s discretion, and co no further. If human fauaticism ever before engendered a speculation of equal effrontery professedly in the interests of Christian piety, I am, at all events, uninformed of it. Dr. Edward Beecher's book on this theme was full of amiable intention, but was even ludicrously weak. The author had the air throughout of a man gasping for breath, respiring an atmosphere much too rarefied for his lungs to hold: and you simply felt like taking him to your bosom, and discusding him ever after from those awkwar. onecessary hights. But Dr. Bushneil's ability i repicuous, qualifying him, if he pleased, to do the world sorely-needed service; and consequently when he rushes into these reckiess impietes, giving up to a faction what was meant for mankind, you do not feel the same pity, but are content, on the whole, to see

It pleases Dr. Bushnell to denounce, not in a manly, bones way either some of my writings, for their criticism of the mor-alistic or charisate articode of the Chieve boward was Gospail of the grace of God. But, surely, I need point out to ne one familiar at him by not criticisms, the exceeding weight of objection; and an under to Dr. B. for the unstadied, in fact most relinctant, and

we read, page 88-9, that God is "but the MAJOR | bim come tumbling to the ground with a wheek, which TRUM of all employee, the all-containing substance, a may angest to him the discreeter handling of his upper works for the future. But the subject demands a letter to itself.

Newport, Feb. 25. Yours truly,

FROM ACORN TO OAK, IN THE ART OF BOOK MAKING.

Something more than thirty years since, a dimina-live book was published with the imprimatur of a New-York house, which, having been brought into the world by the obstetrical process usual on such oc-casions, lived its little book like, and died its little death, casions, lived its little book like, and died its little death, and was prof undly forgottes, as only socks can be forgotten. But not by all the world; for there yet remain half a dozen gentiemes in Appleton's building, who, conclud with a tender sentiment of gratitude for the slander spring whence a broad stream of prosperity has flowed, ever swelling, down to them, drask to trementy on New-Year's Day. For it was a tremendous little book in its generation, and it made a secantion; prefer a puffed it, and coid, critical intelligence farbore to cut it up." its "moral toto" was described as "healthy," and its "mechanical execution" as eminently worthy of the "varied and inferesting conficients, the author was "to be congratulated," and the publisher was "exerprising," and every body cless, who was so fortunate as to have a hand in the making of it, had something to be proud of. So this

making of it, had something to be proud of. So this worderful little book had its editions, and its editions and then it died; and there are bibli snanians so wok of who would give its weight in gold for a copy, this day. Now the title of this rare and curious tome was day. Now the title of this rare and curious tome was 'Daily Crumbs," and it was the first publics ion of an An erican house, the most imposing of whose recent issues to a work in fifteen royal co'avo volumes of 760 double column pages—enough to make a mountain of "Daily Crumbs." In other word, that was the first, as the New American Cyclogadia is the latest, of the books which bear the impriet of D. Appleton & Co. We believe our readers will find entertainment and instruction in ascending, with us, the tall oak from its seminal acorn; in drifting down to the great stream from that fountain head of "Daily Crumbs"—of which, by the way, a tarry sailor mas once bought, literally a perk, be being in that limber coadition of paid offness which is supposed to render all sailor-men prodiness which is supposed to render all sailor-magal, and disposed to lord it, on a treasury of Ope for to spend,

And one for to lend, And one for to carry home to my friend.

And one for to carry home to my friend.

The foundation of the "house" was laid by Mr. Daniel Appleton, father of the gentlemen composing the present firm, at a small store in Exchange Place, opposite the old Post Office. Here a double business was transacted, one side of the premises being devoted to dry goods, under the personal superintendence of the proprietor; the other to books under the management. nt of Mr. W hiam A. Appleton, senior of the ex-

ising partnership.
"Daily Crumbs" was followed by "Gospel Seeds,"
bearing about the same relation to "Daily Crumbs"
that the toe-nail does to the thumb nail, and thereby ti at the toe-nail does to the thumb nail, and thereby indicating an enlargement of operations. But in those days, and subsequently, when the business had been removed to Clinton Hall, where the Park Bank now stands, the Mesers. Appleton did not find religious publications profitable—with the exception of "The Marys," "The Marthas," and "Tae Hannaha" of Robert Philip, Jame's "Anxious Isquirer," and Dr. Sprague's "Letters to a Daughter," and "Lectures to Young People." Two thousand copies was considered a large edition then.

Afterward, the Mesers. Applished removed, for "nore norm," to No. 200 Broadway—then about 12 feet wide by 50 feet in depth—where many of the more important publications, which have so largely contributed to the success of the house, first saw the light. Among these, Ure's "Decionary of Arts, Manuac-

ied to the aucress of the houre, first and too light. Among these, Ure's "Dictionary of Arta, Manufactures and Mines," was ore of the most successful. Editions of the Prayer Book, of various sizes—the works of Byron and of Moore—"Tales for the People," which extended to twenty five volumes—all met with liberal sales. Apropos of "Tales for the People," it is a maxim among our publishers, that an American public soon tires of uniform styles of book, such as "Family Libraries," "Libraries of Choice Reading," "Pepular Libraries," &C.; whereas in England, people will accept "Shilling Libraries" and "Railroad Libraries," in linked reduces long drawn out, to an interminable extent.

ple will accept "Shilling Libraries" as 1 "Railroad Libraries, in linked reduces long drawn out, to an interminable extent.

Some of the School Beoks published at No. 200 Broadway have proved very salable. Take a notable example; at the printing house of the Appletons is a press made expressly for Webster's Spelling-Book, which prints both sides at once. As this is tae only press of its kind in existence, so Webster's "Speller' is the only book requiring a press so rapid, and on which a single book is being printed, without interruption, from January to December. The sale of Webster's "Speller" amounts to more than a million per armun, and more have been soit than there are people in the United States. Such a book is manipeople in the United States. Such a book is mani-festly the growth of many years, and, placed in our schools, it bears abundantly the fruits of progress and

schools, it bears abundantly the frats of progress activilization.

The Mesers. Appleton have also inverted, and have in practical operation, a folding machine which does three times the work of a smart girl. For a long time they have given employment to not less than four or five hundred persons, exclusive of their agency branch in London, the existence of which for twenty-live years in the same place, makes it well known to Eaglish authors and publishers. Thus the New-York house is kept an courant of forthcoming Eaglish publications, and enabled to arrange, to the best advantage, for reprinting, to suit the American market.

market.

An admirable system regulates the machinery of the Broadway establishment in all its departments—the wholesale and the ratail, the shipping and transportation, the "city trade," the school, the subscription, and the miscellaneous—not to mention toe literary reading, revising, and correspondence, and the advertishing the base of the correspondence, and the advertishing the second correspondence, and the advertishing the second correspondence. market.

And now, as we introduced these remarks with an allusion to the first publication of the Appletons, we may appropriately conclude them with a brief mestion of their latest and greatest, which is the "tall cak" from the "little acorn" of "Daily Crumbs." At the top of the building is the editorial room—including a most complete and excessive library of reference—of the New American Cyclopædia; an apartment furnished, mechanically as well as intellectually, for the necentmodation of the contributors to that work, of whom rather more than 300 in all parts of the country, have assisted in compling the four volumes already issued. The fact that this work has so soon attained a circulation of more than 19,000 copies is interesting as suggestive of the fact that the amount paid by the people of the United States, on that cale alone, to the numerous persons concerned in its manufacture and distribution, will be more than \$10,000.

So much for "Daily Crumbe," and what has ecme of it .- [N. Y. Albion.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Stat The Census of American Manufactures was taken in 1850. After they had been returned to the Census Department, by a sly vote in the Senate of the United States, the publication was suppressed. We believe that a certain Doughface, whose name we have hid up, and who wishes to be a candidate for the Presidency in 1860, was put forward to make this ne-farious motion at the instance of a Fire-Eater from onth Carolina.

gentle reader, what do you thick was the argument made to carry this motion? Why, because the returns of the American manufactures were imperfect

that is, they were not large enough.

The returns, however, have been dug up in the year 1559, and now they are shown to be over \$1,100,000,000, while a great many articles have been entirely

For instance, the boot and shoe trade was totally suppressed, which has been shown by private statistics to exceed \$0.000,000 pairs of boots and shoes made in the United States in one year. One half of these were shoes for women and children, and were worth, on an average, \$1 per pair, making a manufacture of \$40,000,000, the other half were boots and shoes, worth, on an average, \$1 per pair, making \$120,000,000,000. The gross amount of the boot and shoe trade exceeded \$100,000,000. Yet the Fire-caters were determined to suppress all of this information, and did do it effectually for oirs long years. Then, again, if ten pounds of indige were grown in South Carolina, or thirty hogeheads of sugar made in Goorgia by slave labor, such articles were put down in the onesus at full prices, for the purpose of showing how weatly important slave labor was to the country. Even the pearsuts and wild oranges figure in the last census from Fierids.

We have that the day of retribution to all Doughe For instance, the boot and shoe trade was totally

We hope that the day of retribution to all Dough-

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Medical.

32 HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN. 32

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